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MORNING DEW.

BY G. A. SIMCOX.

The dew-drops vanish one by one. That seem to glisten everywhere, Drawn by the kisses of the sun Into the thirsty lap of air; They vanish, and they do not die, Although the thirsty road be dry.

The dew at night will fall in vain On broken herbage by the way; The dew will change to gentle rain, And waken far-off flowers to May; Yet herbs and flowers in every sky, In every land, are born to dis

The pleasant thoughts of dawning youth Are parched away by toil and care, And leave the dusty road of truth, The trodden path of duty, bare; And yet our pleasant thoughts are true, Although they pass like morning dew.

They pass from us, their light is shed On broken works of weary hands; They pass from us, their sweetness fed ne nobler toil in happier lands: Yet every man beneath the sun Doth all his deeds to be undone.

Our pleasant thoughts are like the dew, One-half of heaven, one-half of earth,
They seem to die, but they renew
The sacrament of their sweet birth;
But fruitful plants and deeds of men
Are earth, and turn to earth again.

In thirsty fields of barren air The dew is born to fall in vain ; Aur thoughts go up to beaven, and there They change to mists of golden rain, Whereof the fourfold fountain head In Paradise is always fed.

Abide, indeed, in God on high, For He ordains to water so The only tree that does not die And angels in its shadow sit; But who is he shall cat of it?

TO THE VOTERS OF COLUM-BIA COUNTY.

READ! READ!!

COL. LEVI L. TATE.

Dear Sir .- Since the passage of the net "changing the name of the Sunbury and Eric Rail Road Company and to facilitate the completion of a Railroad to Eric' You have published several Columns of denunciations of the measure and its supporters, characterizing it as "a cheat," "a swindle" you have no good reason for indunging in such Epithets nor do you show the bill to be than show a thing not to be Right. Now Sir I voted for this bill and if your language e true I have assisted in swindling the State. I examined the measure carefully and thoroughly and I am confident I have done no such thing, but on the contrary have done what is for the best interest of the Commonwealth, my reasons are these; complete the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, 2d The bill for which I voted does not im-

pair the security of the commonicealth.

The counties through which three fourths of this railroad runs, never received any assistance from the State in making internal improvements, while millions on millions of the common funds of the people was lavished in building the upper north Branch. the Wyoming & other canals, the result was the land in the counties throug which they passed have quadrupled in value, there has scarcely been any perceptible rise in Real Estate in Potter, McKean, Elk, Warren, Cameron and Venango Counties within the last thirty years. The comple-tion of the Sunbury & Eric Road will add

twenty millions of dollars to the amount of taxable property in the State, and develope an untold amount of wealth that now lies dormant and always will be if this improvement is not made. She will derive a very large benefit in the increased value of taxable property, if she never got one cent her mortgage on the Sunbury and Eric

But this is by no means the case, next as

to the security of the State now has, com-pared with what she had before the bill passed, Previous to the passage of this act, the commonwealth had the one half of a mortgage of seven millions of dollars on a Rail Road, on a Rail Road that would require several millions of dollars to furnish and equip. It was a first mortguage the companse had three millions & a half and the State three millions & a half. But before Either the State or the company could realize one cent a lien of Six-teen hundred Thousand dollars, would fire teen hundred Thousand dollars, would first have to be paid, Is it likely if the Road was forced to a judical sale it would bring more than this sixteen Hundred Thousand Dollars, Especially as the party purchasing would be compelled to Expend at least three millions of dollars more before they could be controlled to the country of the realize anything out of their investment. It brought more than this sum, consequently the State would not have realized one cent passed into the hands of foreign capitalist who would have diverted its trade to cities

beyond our borders,

How is it now, The company is permited to issu a first mortgage of five millions of dollars with which it will be enabled to finish and equip the road, and then the common-

wealth steps in with a second mortgage which I think is perfectly secure, surely a second mortgage under these circumstances is much the best, men who were entirely acquainted with the whole subject, were satisfied that the States lien was worth nothing in assess of a Caralaguage and that wife ing in case of a foreclosure, and that ulti-mately the four millions of second mortgage would be secured, It does seem to me that people who have received as much of the bounty of the commonwealth as the people living along the north Branch canal should be the last to get up an outery against a little indirect assistance given to other portions of the State, more particularly is this the case when the State does not part with anything she is in possession of, I hope you will do me the justice to give this an insertion in your paper—not because you have denounced me personally—but because you have denounced a measure I voted for, and which I

It will be seen by the above, that the Honorable Member from Columbia county, finding that no one of his constituents will so debase himself as to attempt a defense of such an enormous fraud, as the act giving four millions of dollars belonging to the State, to the Sunbury & Eric Rail Road Company, has entered the lists in his own behalf. He is right welcome. We give him a hearing with great satisfaction; and we only regret, that in his letter defending his course, he has entirely omitted to explain why he voted against the amendments and for the bill, section by section as it passed the House. However, for what we have let us be duly thankful. Barring the grammar and orthography of his communication, which we publish verbatim, and of which we shall take no further notice; we will be not to see what is so repeated assaults the pillars of the govern-

ness of his arguments.

The Honorable Member first charges, that millions of dollars were expended in building the North Branch Canal; forgetting or not knowing that the State also built a canal up the West Branch of the Susquehanna; and that canal, belonging to the people of the State, is among those now so recklessly given away. And although the gentleman himself ignores the fact, yet the people will very well remember, that if millions of their money were expended in public improvements, they were, when completed, the property of the people; yet the Honorable Member has voted to give this property of he people to a soulless corporation, for the purpose of building a Rail Road, which shall belong, not to the people, but to irresponsible, and to a large extent, foreign stockholders. The Sunbury and Erie Company were to pay the State, for certain publie improvements, three millions five hundred thousand dollars; the property was worth twice that sum, and to such an amount the State was cheated in the sale originally; now the small pittance that was to have been paid, is in effect given by the legisla
locome by the war or the voluntary action be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees of the Southern States, in Constitutional antees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible areas the page.

In the first instance, and before any legis lation on the subject, the State was an equal owner of a mortgage for seven millions of dollars. Then if the Road had sold for two franchise in the States by their citizens. millions, the State would have got one, and so for any sum realized. Last winter an act issue serip, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, which was to "be prefer- administered, being honestly applied to such red to the mortgage held by the Common- payment, and where the obligations of th

The Honorable Member, in his defense says it was "sixteen hundred thousand dol-lars"—a false statement—whether wilful or justice, be paid in the lawful money of the not we cannot say-but if not wilfal, he is the only man in the legislature so ignorant as not to know the sum allowed; and if wilful, done for the purpose of showing the State already so far behind as to render any claim hopelessly bad; so that his vote could not, at the very worst, lessen her chances. But let it pass, there it stands.

To that sum of sixteen hundred thousand dollars, the present legislature, aided by the Honorable Member, have added FIVE MIL LIONS, to take precedence of the State claim—and yet the gentleman has the impudence to tell us we are better off now, than when the State had a lien against fifty cents of every dollar the Road was worth. Now, if the Road were to be sold, before the State could "realize one cent from her lien." it must bring five millions six hundred thousand dollars, costs of sale, and the constantly although about \$4,000,000 debt and interest, have been given away, that they are richer than when owning that amount? Does the gentleman wish to play upon our credulity or our ignorance? Perhaps he had better follow the example of Eilenberger of Northampton, who got Ball of Eric to go over there and explain the matter to his constituents.

Much stress is iaid upon a possible foreclosure of the mortgage. It is hardly necessary to say that so long as the State held the first mortgage, a sale would not be had under the mortgage, if thereby the money should be lost; but now, when by the vote of the Honorable Member, the State is put nearly \$6,000,000 behind, those persons who hold the first mortgage can make money by a foreclosure, thus cheating the State out of every cent of her claim, and putting into their own pockets over \$4,000,000 of the people's money. A sale under the mortgage would not have been profitable before. now immense fortunes can be realized out

But again. Col. Kline says that if the we arraign the Radical party for its disre-Road had been sold, "the purchaser would gard of right, and the unparalleled oppres-

fore he could realize any thing out of the career. investment." Be it so. But then if three millions of dollars would be enough, why did Mr. Kline help to give the Company five? It needs explanation.

As an argument, however, that shall cap the climax, it is asserted that the lien of the State was already worthless, and therefore no harm was done. This is not true. In their report to the legislature, the Company admit that the State might, in the first instance, by a sale have secured one million of dollars. After the six hundred thousand dollars was preferred, the State might still have realized \$700,000. But having now preferred FIVE MILLIONS MORE, we think it beyond Mr. Kline's mathematical genius to cypher up what could now be realized.

The Honorable Member arraigns the people of the North Branch because they cry out against such wholesale plunder. He should remember that the people are honest, and that all he is the people of the North Branch have made him. And he insults their good sense, when he calls giving away to the Sunbury & Eric Company \$4,000,000 of their money, "a little indirect assistance." How use doth breed a habit in a manwould Col. Kline have called such an opera-

It is publicly proclaimed and no where claim the right, and shall proceed to expose much to their advantage; and how awfully the fallacy of his positions, and the weakbe, if it is true that it took \$200,000 to open and conquered people anid the ruins of lib tueir eyes to the magnificence and impor-tance of this bill to the commercial and pe-stitution; and we do declare and resolve tance of this bill to the commercial and pe-cuniary interests of Pennsylvania. No! no! we undertake to assert, that those appliances are not necessary to pass an honest and fair bill, that people can see their interests with-out golden spectacles, and that you can con-vince men, legislators as well as others, of vince men, legislators as well as others, of their true policy, by figures other than those prive any State of this right, or interfere stamped upon bank bills, or upon the current coin of the Republic .- Columbia Dem.

Platform of Principles

Adopted by the Democratic National Con-vention, at New York, July 7, 1868. The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the construction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, tion of the powers of the government, and tion of the powers of the givernment, and tion of the powers of the citizen;

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the citizen is a support to victory against a to come by the war or the voluntary action

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government by

the American people.
Second. Amnesty for all past political Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; was passed, authorizing the Company to necessities of the government, economical

government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall United States. [Thunders of applause-] Fourth-Equal taxation of every spec

of property according to its real value, insecurities. Renewed cheering, and cries of 'read it again." |

Fifth-One currency for the governmen and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the cheering, and cries of "read it again. fifth resolution was again read and again

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau; [Great cheering,] and a political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial as-sessing and collecting internal revenue, so ized and lessened, the credit of the govern ment and currency made good : the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State accruing interest on that sum. Is it not Militia into national forces in time of peace, preposterous to tell honest tax payers that, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford inciden tal protection to domestic manufactures, and pose the least burden upon and best pro mote and encourage the great industrial in

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the admin istration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless officers; the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judi-cial departments of the government; the ion bent, but still of frugal minds. They subordination of the military to the civil will be glad to know that by asking for Congress and the despotism of the sword

Eighth, Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respec of foreign powers and furnish an examp national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.] In demanding these measures and reform

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to pro-ecute the war exclusively for the mainte-nance of the government and the preserva-tion of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjugated ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus—that most sacret writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and ures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entree from searches and seizures; it has en-tered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters with-out any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has con-verted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and offi-cial espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to re-sort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the tion, "a little indirect assistance," this time last year?

List year?

List year?

List year? It is publicly proclaimed and no where denied, that money in fabulous sums, was like his high office to the most atrocious calumused to pass these bills; that the Press has true his high office to the support of the offered on the bill repealing the tonnage tax, been bribed to silence where it could not be the President. Its corruption and extravabought to defend, that paid agents of the gamee have exceeded anything known in his Company, travel the country with specious tory, and by its frauds and monopolies it has arguments and specie; and the burthen of nearly doubled the burden of the debt cre-

with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the sep-arate existence of the States will be entirely

and recognizing the questions of slavery and the flag of our country to victory against a your patience and your purses followed the secession as having been settled for all time most gallant and determined for, must ever application of his noble schemes! But the be gratefully remembered, and all the guar-

> ple, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of impor-tant public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands

> themselves, should be so applied.
>
> That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constituis entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Demperatic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great

> Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the nion, forgetting all past differences of opiaon, to unite with us in the present great truggle for the liberties of the people, and hat to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and breth-

> CHINESE HAIR .- A correspondent writing from Paris tells the following story: "I was in a hairdresser's shop a few days ago, when a man entered who offered for sale a large lot of Chinese tails-I mean human hair tails, such as adorn the heads of the subjects of the celestial empire. The bargain was soon struck at the low rate of two francs and a half per tail, and the vender was encouraged to bring as many more as he could procure. The hair was coarse and black, and did not seem to me fitted to add to the attractions of any female head, so I inquired to what use it could be put. "Use!" exclaimed the hairdresser, "soye; tranquille, I am not anxious about that. There is such a demand for hair just now that we are too happy to buy whatever we can get." I tell you this story, as it may furnish a useful hint to some of your lady readers, on fash-Chinese tails they may procure cheap hair for country toilets, or more especially for sea-bathing.

An Eastern exchange says: "A story is old of a jolly follow who resided in Chicago four years, while on an eastern visit, was asked how he liked the water out west. "By george, Mr. ---," said he, after a mo-ment's reflection, "I never thought to try

THE latest invention is said to be ink made of India rubber. It has been suggested that writers inclined to "stretch ; story" will make use of the article.

have to expend three millions of dollars be sion and tyranny which have marked its Report of the Examining Com- and erect forms shall soon be seen in ex-EXERCISES IN THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY

> It is sincerely to be regretted that the Chairman of the Examining Committee, Hon. C. R. COBURN, could not report to you to-night, the result of observation and examination of classes, at the close of this second year of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. In his absence, I am pleased to give myself a little latitude, as long an ob-server of the growth of this place, and well server of the growth of this place, and well acquainted with its struggles, for many years, in the cause of education. I may be allowed to express my surprise, as I compare the present with the past. What a contrast! The old Academy on Third Street and the Institute upon this beautiful hillside, stand fit symbols of the systems of education prevalent then and now. In dimensions, location, surroundings, interior, facilities and felicities, the former in its dilapidated condition and dingy appearance, suggests the prison rather than the educational hall: to look back at it is like looking unto the hole of the pit from which the cause of education has been digged. The spirit of education has been digged. has been digged. The spirit of education has been digged. The spirit of education has taken effect upon all the incidentals of a noble enterprize in your town, and the rising generation has been brought out of scenes ill suited to its development and culture; upon this Hill of Science more fitting accompaniments are secured, better appli-ances for culture are at hand, a force of educators we see grouped here that promise for your people, and for surrounding com-munities, that for which many older towns are too patiently waiting, for which the greatest advance of our noble State may be beard to call, that her physical resources may be suitably matched by her mental cul-

ture and her moral elevation.
"What constitutes a State?" is still the question for our earnest consideration, and for our political ambition, to answer by redoubled energy and effort, that we may form a bulwark of educated mind and thoroughly cultivated moral susceptibility around our domestic, religious and political

It may reasonably be asked, "How has educational enterprize and Institute?"— the carnest representation of men in our While I would duly regard the delicacy of midst who have always had the substantial duty to the subject bound not to pass his any Institute, at Bloomsburg, seriously and unquestioned worth and excellence without determinedly in hand, and the manifest rea tribute. The Committee must congratulate you upon the intellectual ardor and thorough culture of your Principal, Prof. H. Carver, whose call to this work seems to be found in his special aptitude, his creative imagination, his executive energy in applying resources that his inventive genius brought to his hand, his determination not to acknowledge the possibility of defeat, his deep moral conviction of the claims of a higher order of opportunities for the young. and the necessity for such in our common society; but, above all, his confidence in arate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. your sympathy with him in his nobly ambiwhen only new and enlarged demand upon your patience and your purses followed the application of his noble schemes! But the compliment, nay, let me rather call it the delicate truth plainly spoken in the ear of this large assembly, takes a twofold direction. How much is due your common citizenship, that there should have been so because it was known that this interest. The special content of the conten enthusiastic a reception of his propositions, so hearty a welcome to the educator, and such devotion to the work of erecting this elegant building, the provision of the ple grounds, the selection of this hillside as of a very Parnassus! Let it be sounded to your praise along this beautiful stream that

waters so many towns, yet far behind you in

educational enterprize; whose population

and wealth exceed yours, whose early his-

tory would antecedently have led us to ex-

peet their preceding you in the cause of education. But, thus indulged, I pass to

the more immediate and special duty to

bear testimony to the results of this enter-prize, the fruits of educational effort by the corps of teachers, in the training of so many pupils, as presented in the examination just The first test of the teachers' work must be in respect of thoroughness. It pleases the Committee thus formally to assure the public of the carefulness with which the foundation appears to have been laid in the pupils' rudimental training, the conscienti ous watchfulness by each teacher to whom have been committed the discipline and culture of the tender and susceptible mind. It appeared in the teachers' demand for exactness in the pubils' recitation, in the systematic prosecution of the pupil into the ale of the subject, in the analysis of bly did the pupil bear the pressure, meet the questioner, with no little independence lead off in the analysis of the subject to the

principles without any neglect of the prac-tical bearings of the science. Very creditaclear view of the drift of the study, as bearing upon utility as well as beauty, as crete of life. It was gratifying to the Com-mittee to observe so many evidences of hending the tendency to give undue place to the study of mathematics as appearing in so many schools: here very many pupils presented themselves, now in one class, again in another; at one time in physical ancient or modern, as well as in the grammatical analysis and composition in our own native tongue. At these several transtions, pupils acquitted themselves with no ttle success. The Committee regard this symmetry as one of the severest tests of a well graded curriculum, a well balanced course, resulting in a well developed mind, and promoting symmetry of character.— There appeared a pleasing harmony in the effort of the entire corps of teachers; and, study, the influence of each and all appear ed in just proportion throughout the entire

In the musical department, the perform ers acquitted themselves admirably, show-ing a charmingly cultivated car as regarded time, an exquisite taste in the emphasis and elecution of musical expression, and great delicacy of touch upon the key board. Nor should mention be omitted of the beautiful exercises in Calisthenics and music, by the primary department. It was testiment to parents that their young and tender off-spring would be carefully developed physi-cally as well as mentally, an element in edu-cation heretofore sadly disregarded, but now become a power in the school. Ruddy faces

change for paleness and emaciation. What can education be that disregard the Sana

mental and spiritual.

The seventeen year Locusts are very planIn closing, the Committee would suggest tiful in some parts of the country. In this the voluntary contribution by citizens, of so much money to award prizes, as may relieve future Committees of the embarrassment attending their selection of so few out of so many, who seeined quite equally to deserve commendation. To present material awards to all who have deserved well, in these clos-ing exercises, would be to leave hardly any

without a crown. May such successes continue to swell the influence of your Institute, and may you all be preserved from undue exultation.

Respectfully submitted,

CHABLES J. COLLINS.

Chairman pro. tem.

Brief History of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

It is deemed expedient that a brief accoun THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE the buildings of which, as well as its inter-ests, are about to be identified as a STATE but with no serious result.— Fork Gazette. NORMAL SCHOOL the corner-stone of which is laid this day.

The charter for the Institute having been

zation. This, as will be noticed, was at a point of time when the pecuniary condition of the country had been by no means rendered comfortable and flourishing. Notwithstanding the discouraging condition of monetary affairs, the people of Bloomsburg. this town reached this commanding cleva-tion, secured so enviable a distinction for its as well as of the surrounding country, upon the topic, and the modesty of the one who deserves such public reference, I am yet in the matter of establishing a first-class Litersults of their labors are to-day shown in the stately building now before us on these grounds. Of benefits more lasting than brick and mortar, and of greater value than silver or gold, the progress in moral and in-tellectual culture made by the two hundred students who daily assemble in its halls, under instruction of the able faculty, must in

der instruction of the able faculty, must in the future speak.

On the second day of May, A. D. 1866, a portion of the Trustees named in the charter, met, as we have said, in Bloomsburg. Little further than the perfecting of an organization was accomplished. Resignations of some of the Trustees, followed, the project languished, and soon the only charter members who remained in the Board were Leonard B. Rupert, David J. Waller and William Snyder. The grounds now used by William Snyder. The grounds now used by the Institute were, however, secured, and at a price known to be reasonable. Confidence was inspired, and on the third day of volved a cash expenditure of twenty-five housand dollars, in round numbers, to say nothing of a considerable amount of gratutous mental and physical labor expended persons having the matter immediatel hand, the working Trustees are bold to say for those of our citizens who contribu-ted this money, as well as for themselves, that the complete success of the enterprize is a source of pride. It is to be hoped that the rising generation will find it a source of A bell of over twenty-two hungratitude. A bell of over twenty-two hun-dred pounds in weight, proper furniture, aparatus worth one thousand dollers, and such improvements of the grounds as could he made during the limited time indicated have been added to the requirements of the premises, since the time of dedication; and the Institution to-day challenges comparison with any of similar character in central Pennsylvania. Its location speaks for itself.

and will necessarily do so as long as pellucid streams and wholesome breezes are recogni-zed as being among Nature's bounties. But it must now be recorded that to the inspiring energy of Prof. Henry Carver, the Sontractor and Principal, the public is main-v indebted for this Institution. When the nterests of others who had not the cause of education so deeply at heart, flaged, he, and the Building Committee, consisting of Leonard B. Rupert, Peter Billmeyer and Frederck C. Ever, the first named being chairman, continued unswervingly to push forward the enterprise; and the evidence of their labors

e have before us. The Bloomsburg Literary Institute is now he incorporated as a State Normal School : one of those benificent institutions which a wise legislature established for the benefit of the youth of Pennsylvania. The glory of the Institute is not to be eclipsed, but it is to be augmented. Profound gratitude i lue from our people to the State authorities for the additional educational facilities thus to be furnished, and for the presence of his Excellency Gov, Geary and Mr. Wickersham, the excellent State Superintendent of Common Schools, which, it is to be hoped, the rising generation will pay in works of picty, patriotism, and beneficence. LEONARD B. RUPERT,

President Board of Trustees.

HORRIBLE FREAK OF NATURE.-W. learn from a gentlemen of the utmost relia-bility that a woman in Bath county gave birth some time ago, to two creatures from the hips down are well-formed children but above that point are perfect snakes, one a black and the other a rattlesnake.— Ther are kept in separate boxes and fed on milk with a spoon. The story seems into entitle it to credit. The mother was gratly frightened while enciente by a black and rattle snake fighting.—Louisville Cour-

A READER writes that he takes no stock in the "new woman's olub." He says the "old woman's club" is enough for him, and frequently too much."

An eccentric elergyman lately said in one of his sermons that "about the commone proof we have that man is made of clay i the brick so often found in his hat."

The Locusts. Will the Locusts Sting—and will the Sting Produce Death.

can education be that disregard the Sana mens in corpore sono? In fine, whether we regard the result of training, as apparent in musical expression, in the compositions and their reading by the young ladies, or the declamation by the young gentlemen, there was unmistakably apparent the fruit of a high toned effort by Professor Carver and his worthy Aids, and no little coincident effort by the pupils, to secure an education embracing culture, the development of our nature in its widest capabilities physical, mental and spiritual.

As there seems to be a great difference of opicion as to whether the Locusts will sting, and whether the sting will produce death, we clip a number of notices from our exchanges from different parts of the State, in regard to their doings. That they will sting there seems to be little room for doubt.

The seventeen year Locusts are very plen-

The seventeen year Locusts are very plenvicinity they are not so numerous, though a faw are seen occasionally, and may be heard singing in the trees at almost all hours of the day. We advise persons to be very careful in handling them, as the story that they could not sting is all 'bosh.' The papers from all around us furnish accounts of deaths or serious injuries resulting from handling these insects, and being stung by them - Pottstown Ledger.

We have heard of but one person being stung by a Locust in this neighborhood,-This case was that of a lady who was stung on the shoulder. Nothing more than the usual accompaniments of an ordinary sting was the result

Since the above was in type we have heard of two children being stung by these insects,

A dispatch from York, Pa., says that a few days ago in York county, on the road obtained from the Court of Common Pleas leading from Little York to Gettysburg, of Columbia County, on the second day of Seven boys, the oldest 17 years of uge, mem-May 1866, a portion of the Trustees named bers of one family, named schaffer, while leading from Little York to Gettysburg, in the Charter of Incorporation met in Bloomsburg, and effected a formal organiand all seven died. They were all buried

This despatch looks as if it might need confirmation.

Last week we copied from the columns of of persons in this county having been stung by locusts, one of whom, a Miss Gambler, residing near temple Station on the E. P. R. R. (it was reported) died from the effects of the sting, after three days of suffering; and the other-a Mrs. Ream, of this city, was saved only by the timely application of chicken flesh to the wound. Up to the time of going to press with our last issue these statements were unrefuted and we published them as items of importance, though we could scarcely credit the truthfulness of the reports. It turns out however, that both statements are without foundation .- Berks and Schoylkill Journal.

Mr. Robert Hutchison, an overseer at the Kauffman Iron works, was stung on the hand by a locust, on Thursday. His hand is greatly swollen, and causes much pain." -Columbia Spy.

On Wednesday last, a son of Gerhard Reeder, painter, of this borough, was stone by a locust on the hand. It was swellen to

The Chin Fever.

This affection is usually prevalent among boys from fifteen to eighteen years old. You don't know what chin fever is perhaps. The first symptoms are a frequent inclination to pass the hand over the chin, sometimes over the upper lip. The sufferer has an expression as though impatiently expecting something, which delayed in coming. He will frequently gaze carefully in the looking glass, as though it was the mirror of fortune. As the trouble increases the afflicted boy may be seen to get a little case by applying strong soap-suds to his face; so anxious is he sometimes to get rid of his trouble that he has been seen to cut his throat with his father's razor. As usual, the quack medicine dealers take advantage of persons in such trouble, and advertise compounds warranted to cure the worst cases in from three to six weeks; but these applications only aggravate the symptoms, and cause more violent manipulation of the face.

It is a relief to know that this trouble is not fatal, and disappears gradually as the beard grows, though we have known cases where some of the symptoms, especially passing the hand affectionately over the face, have remained through life. The best treatment for the patient, perhaps, is to let him alone, as an advance in such cases usually aggravates the complaint. If any, however, should really wish to know what to do with the beard when it first appears, we answer, let it alone until it becomes unsightly, then trim it. Too early and frequent shaving will make it troublesome in after years ; if not abused by continuous cutting it will be more likely to remain soft and silky.

SINGULAR AFFAIR-A LITTLE MUTE BOY CAST UPON THE WORLD. - On Thursday night the train from New York took to Troy a little deaf and dumb boy, who was sent by the conductor to the Troy House with a note saving that the lad's father would arrive in the boat the next morning, and also directing that the hotel porter should take the boy to the boat to pick out his father, as the latter did not know where to find his son on arriving. The boy was kept over night and the next morning sent to the boat. The father did not arrive, and the little fellow was brought back to the hotel, where he soon grew uneasy and began to cry. Various expedients were resorted to to please him, until finally a gentleman from Troy, whose little son is also a mute, same up and took the stranger to his house, where he has since remained as "happy as the day is long." But the father has not vet arrived, and the fear is expressed that the poor lad may have been deserted by his parents. - New York Empress.